Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6-9-2011 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 10, 12-13, 15-16, 18, 20-21, 23-24, 26-28, 31-34, 37-43, 45-47, 51 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Patsiokas (5,285,443).

Regarding claims 10, 18, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 46, 47, 51,

-As claim 10, Patsiokas discloses a transceiver for use in a wireless network device that operates in a communication system that includes a main communication network (between master and slaves) and a radio network (between slaves and CT handsets, figs.1-2), the transceiver comprising:

at least one radio unit (T40/R40 and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2) configured to communicate with the main communication network (via T40/R40 to master) and the radio network (via TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 to CT handsets); wherein the transceiver is configured to enable the wireless network device (slave) to participate as a master device on the radio network (between slave and CT handsets), wherein the transceiver is configured to control communications on the radio network (col.4, lines 15-19); and wherein the transceiver is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the main communication

network including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates directly with the main communication network (via T40/R40) and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network (via TX1/RX1 and TX2/RX2 to CT handsets) which, in turn, communicates with the main communication network (via T40/R40 to master).

-Likewise, claims 18, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 46, 47, 51 are rejected with the same reasons as set forth in claim 10.

Regarding claims 12 & 20, Patsiokas further discloses a processor (controller 216-fig.2) configured to control the communications of the at least one radio unit (RX/TX -fig.2) with the radio network (with CT handsets) and capable of communicating with the main communication network (with master long-range network via T40/R40).

Regarding claim 39, Patsiokas further discloses wherein the communication system (fig.2) further comprises a main communication network (communication of master station with slave stations in long range network, fig.2) and wherein the integrated circuit (slave) is capable of communicating with the main network (via T40/R40).

Regarding claim 40, Patsiokas further discloses a processor (controller 216-fig.2) configured to control the communications of the transmit and receive circuitry (RX/TX -

fig.2) with the radio network (to CT handsets) and capable of communicating with the main communication network (with master in long range network).

Regarding claims 13 & 21, Patsiokas further discloses wherein the wireless/mobile network device (slave) is configured to participate as a slave on the main communication network (with master in long-range network, see fig.2).

Regarding claim 41, Patsiokas further discloses wherein the device integrated circuit (slave) is configured to enable the wireless network device to participate as a slave on the main communication network (with master in long-range network, see fig.2).

Regarding claims 15, 23, 43, Patsiokas further discloses wherein the main communication network (long range network of master and slaves, see fig.2) comprises a wireless communication network (fig.2).

Regarding claims 16 & 24, Patsiokas further discloses wherein the transceiver comprises an integrated circuit (fig.2).

Regarding claims 26, 32, 45, Patsiokas further discloses wherein the transceiver/integrated circuit enables the wireless network device (slave) to manage

communications of a second wireless network device (CT handsets-fig.1) participating on the radio network (the short-range network, fig.1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 10, 12-16, 18, 20-24, 26-43, 45-46, 48-49 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thrower (4,748,655) in view of Patsiokas (5,285,443) or vice versa.

Regarding claims 29-30, 35-36, 48-49, Patsiokas does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transceiver enable the wireless network device to manage communications of a second wireless network device, that participates on the radio network, with the wireless communication network (main network).

Thrower further discloses wherein the transceiver/integrated circuit enables the wireless/mobile network device (single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) to manage communications of a second wireless network device (telephones 11-fig.1), that participates on the radio network (the short-range network, see col.3, lines 34-37, 47-49), with the wireless communication network (with base station 7-fig.1 via

single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) {see also col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling (managing) the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephones 11 via RX/TX 20}, corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Thrower's teaching to Patsiokas's system with the motivation being to relay message from a CT handset to the main network which is out of CT handset's range.

Regarding claims 1-9. (cancelled)

Regarding claims 10 & 18,

Thrower (4,748,655) discloses a transceiver for use in a wireless/mobile network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) that operates in a communication system that includes a main communication network (cellular/longer range network of base station 7, fig.1 and single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel unit 15, fig.1, see col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28 wherein each base station communicates with mobile telephone set 9 within its cell) and a radio network (remote/shorter range network of single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel 15, fig.1 and personal portable telephones 11, fig.1, see col.3, lines 34-37 wherein telephone 11 would have a short range of 300m or less; and see also col.3, lines 47-49 wherein each telephone 11

communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9) over a Short Range), the transceiver (it is assumed that the transceiver is meant as the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

at least one radio unit (RX/TX 26-fig.2 & RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to communicate with the main communication network (with base station 7 via RX/TX 26) and the radio network (with personal portable telephones 11 via RX/TX 20);

wherein the transceiver (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to enable the wireless/mobile network device to participate as a master device (to telephones 11-fig.1) on the radio network, {see also col.3, lines 44-49 wherein each telephone 11 (as slave to master-single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9 as master to slave-telephone 11) over a Short Range, col.3, lines 47-49}, configured to control communications on the radio network {see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20}.

wherein the transceiver is configured to control communications on the radio network (see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which

communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20), and

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transceiver is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the main communication network including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates directly with the main communication network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the main communication network.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

Regarding claims 28 & 34,

Thrower (4,748,655) discloses a transceiver for use in a wireless/mobile network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) that operates in a communication system that includes a radio network remote/shorter range network of

single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel 15, fig.1 and personal portable telephones 11, fig.1, see col.3, lines 34-37 wherein telephone 11 would have a short range of 300m or less; and see also col.3, lines 47-49 wherein each telephone 11 communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9) over a Short Range), the transceiver (it is assumed that the transceiver is meant as the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

a radio unit (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to communicate with the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1);

wherein the transceiver (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to enable the wireless/mobile network device to participate as a master device (to telephones 11-fig.1) on the radio network, {see also col.3, lines 44-49 wherein each telephone 11 (as slave to master-single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9 as master to slave-telephone 11) over a Short Range, col.3, lines 47-49}, configured to manage communications of a second wireless/mobile network device (personal telephones 11-fig.1) participating on the radio network with a third wireless/mobile network device(personal telephones 11-fig.1) participating on the radio network {see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling (managing) the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephones 11 via RX/TX 20}.

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transceiver is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the communication system including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the communication system without using the radio network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the rest of the communication system.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

Regarding claim 38,

Thrower (4,748,655) discloses an integrated circuit for use in a wireless/mobile network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) that operates in a communication system that includes a radio network remote/shorter range network of single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel 15, fig.1 and personal portable telephones 11, fig.1, see col.3, lines 34-37 wherein telephone 11 would have a short

range of 300m or less; and see also col.3, lines 47-49 wherein each telephone 11 communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9) over a Short Range), the integrated circuit (it is assumed that the transceiver is meant as the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

transmit circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to transmit signals on the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1); and

receive circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to receive signals from the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1);

wherein the device integrated circuit (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to enable the wireless network device to participate as a master device (to telephones 11-fig.1) on the radio network, {see also col.3, lines 44-49 wherein each telephone 11 (as slave to master-single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9 as master to slave-telephone 11) over a Short Range, col.3, lines 47-49}, configured to control communications on the radio network {see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20}.

wherein the integrated circuit is configured to control communications on the radio network (see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the

communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20), and

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transmit circuitry is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the communication system including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the communication system without using the radio network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the rest of the communication system.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

Regarding claim 47,

Thrower (4,748,655) discloses a wireless network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) for operating in a communication system that

includes a radio network remote/shorter range network of single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel 15, fig.1 and personal portable telephones 11, fig.1, see col.3, lines 34-37 wherein telephone 11 would have a short range of 300m or less; and see also col.3, lines 47-49 wherein each telephone 11 communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9) over a Short Range), the device (the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

transmit circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to transmit signals on the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1); and

receive circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to receive signals from the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1);

wherein the device (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to participate as a master device (to telephones 11-fig.1) on the radio network, {see also col.3, lines 44-49 wherein each telephone 11 (as slave to master-single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9 as master to slave-telephone 11) over a Short Range, col.3, lines 47-49}, configured to manage communications of a second wireless network device (personal telephones 11-fig.1) participating on the radio network with a third wireless network device (personal telephones 11-fig.1) participating on the radio network {see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling (managing) the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which

communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephones 11 via RX/TX 20}.

wherein the device is configured to manage communications of a second wireless network device participating on the radio network with a third wireless network device participating on the radio network (see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20), and

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transmit circuitry is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the communication system including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the communication system without using the radio network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the rest of the communication system.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master

station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

Regarding claims 11, 19, 44. (cancelled)

Regarding claims 12 & 20, Thrower further discloses a processor (controller 28-fig.2) configured to control the communications of the at least one radio unit (RX/TX 20-fig.2) with the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1 in the short-range network, see col.3, lines 34-37, 47-49) and capable of communicating with the main communication network (with base station 7-fig.1 in cellular network, see col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28).

Regarding claim 39, Thrower further discloses wherein the communication system (fig.1) further comprises a main communication network (communication of base station 7-fig.1 with multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 in cellular network, see col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28) and wherein the integrated circuit (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is capable of communicating with the main network (via base station 7-fig.1).

Regarding claim 40, Thrower further discloses a processor (controller 28-fig.2) configured to control the communications of the transmit and receive circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) with the radio network (with personal telephones 11-fig.1 in the short-range

network, see col.3, lines 34-37, 47-49) and capable of communicating with the main communication network (with base station 7-fig.1 in cellular network, see col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28).

Regarding claims 13 & 21, Thrower further discloses wherein the wireless/mobile network device (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to participate as a slave on the main communication network (with the base station 7-fig.1 in cellular network, see col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28).

Regarding claim 41, Thrower further discloses wherein the device integrated circuit (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to enable the wireless network device to participate as a slave on the main communication network (with the base station 7-fig.1 in cellular network, see col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28).

Regarding claims 14, 22, 42, Thrower further discloses wherein the main communication network (cellular network, fig.1, col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28) comprises a wired communication network (wired communications between base station 7-fig.1 and MSC 5-fig.1 via landline, col.6, lines 28-33).

Regarding claims 15, 23, 43, Thrower further discloses wherein the main communication network (cellular network, fig.1, col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28) comprises a wireless communication network (wireless communications between base station 7-fig.1

and single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1, col.3, lines 5-8, 24-28).

Regarding claims 29, 35, 48, Thrower further discloses wherein the transceiver/integrated circuit enables the wireless/mobile network device (single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) to manage communications of a second wireless network device (telephones 11-fig.1), that participates on the radio network (the short-range network, see col.3, lines 34-37, 47-49), with the wireless communication network (with base station 7-fig.1 via single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) {see also col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling (managing) the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephones 11 via RX/TX 20}.

Regarding claims 30, 36, 49, Thrower further discloses wherein the transceiver/integrated circuit enables the wireless network device (single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) to facilitate communications of a second wireless network device (telephones 11-fig.1), that participates on the radio network (the short-range network, see col.3, lines 34-37, 47-49), with the wireless communication network (with base station 7-fig.1 via single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1)(single mobile telephone 9 or multi-channel unit 15 operates as a gateway to

the telephones 11-fig.1 in the short range network for providing/facilitating the communication with the base station 7 in the cellular network, emphasis added, see also col.3, lines 24-46).

Regarding claims 16 & 24, Thrower further discloses wherein the transceiver comprises an integrated circuit (fig.2).

Regarding claims 26, 32, 45, Thrower further discloses wherein the transceiver/integrated circuit enables the wireless network device (single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) to manage communications of a second wireless network device (telephones 11-fig.1) participating on the radio network (the short-range network, see col.3, lines 34-37, 47-49) {see also col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling (managing) the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephones 11 via RX/TX 20}.

Regarding claims 31 & 37,

Thrower (4,748,655) discloses a transceiver for use in a wireless/mobile network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) that operates in a communication system that includes a radio network remote/shorter range network of

single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel 15, fig.1 and personal portable telephones 11, fig.1, see col.3, lines 34-37 wherein telephone 11 would have a short range of 300m or less; and see also col.3, lines 47-49 wherein each telephone 11 communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9) over a Short Range), the transceiver (it is assumed that the transceiver is meant as the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

a radio unit (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to communicate with the radio network using spread spectrum signal (with personal telephones 11-fig.1 using code division multiplex access is spread spectrum, see col.4, lines 19-22 or col.7, lines 57-60);

wherein the transceiver (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to enable the wireless/mobile network device to participate as a master device (to telephones 11-fig.1) on the radio network, {see also col.3, lines 44-49 wherein each telephone 11 (as slave to master-single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9 as master to slave-telephone 11) over a Short Range, col.3, lines 47-49}, configured to control communications on the radio network {see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20}.

wherein the transceiver is configured to control communications on the radio network (see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-

channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20), and

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transceiver is configured to provide, for other mobile network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the communication system including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the communication system without using the radio network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the rest of the communication system.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

Regarding claim 51,

Thrower (4,748,655) discloses a wireless network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) for operating in a communication system that includes a radio network remote/shorter range network of single mobile telephone 9 & multi-channel 15, fig.1 and personal portable telephones 11, fig.1, see col.3, lines 34-37 wherein telephone 11 would have a short range of 300m or less; and see also col.3, lines 47-49 wherein each telephone 11 communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9) over a Short Range), the device (it is assumed that the transceiver is meant as the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

transmit circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to transmit signals on the radio network using spread spectrum signal (with personal telephones 11-fig.1 using code division multiplex access is spread spectrum, see col.4, lines 19-22 or col.7, lines 57-60); and

receive circuitry (RX/TX 20-fig.2) configured to receive signals from the radio network using spread spectrum signal (with personal telephones 11-fig.1 using code division multiplex access is spread spectrum, see col.4, lines 19-22 or col.7, lines 57-60);

wherein the device (multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 or single mobile telephone 9-fig.1) is configured to participate as a master device (to telephones 11-fig.1) on the radio network, {see also col.3, lines 44-49 wherein each telephone 11 (as slave to master-single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel 15-fig.1) communicates with subscriber (single mobile telephone 9 as master to slave-telephone 11) over a Short Range, col.3, lines 47-49}, configured to control communications on the radio network {see col.6,

lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20}.

wherein the device is configured to control communications on the radio network (see col.6, lines 5-8, 18-22 wherein the single mobile telephone 9-fig.1 or multi-channel unit 15-fig.1 (master) comprises a control unit 28 for controlling the communications on the radio network by allocating a free channel on which communications maybe carried out between the unit 15 or telephone 9 and the personal telephone 11 via RX/TX 20), and

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) wherein the transmit circuitry is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the communication system including a first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the communication system without using the radio network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the rest of the communication system.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's

system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

Regarding claims 27, 33, 46,

Thrower discloses a transceiver for use in a wireless/mobile network device (Multi-Channel Unit 15-fig.1 or Single Mobile Telephone 9-fig.1) that operates in a communication system that includes a radio network (a short-range network for providing a communication between single mobile telephone 9 or multi-channel unit 15 with personal portable telephone 11), the transceiver (it is assumed that the transceiver is meant as the wireless/mobile network device 15-fig.1) comprising:

a radio unit (RX/TX 26 and RX/TX 20, fig.2) configured to communicate with the radio network (with personal portable telephone via RX/TX 20);

wherein the transceiver (multi-channel 15 or single mobile telephone 9, fig.1) is configured to enable the wireless/mobile network device to participate as a master device (to telephones 11, fig.1) on the radio network,

Thrower does not explicitly disclose (1) configured to synchronize communications of a second wireless/mobile network device participating on the radio network; (2) wherein the transceiver is configured to synchronize communications of a second wireless network device participating on the radio network, and wherein the transceiver is configured to provide, for other wireless network devices, at least two different wireless communication pathways to the communication system including a

first wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the communication system without using the radio network and a second wireless communication pathway in which the transceiver wirelessly communicates with the radio network which, in turn, communicates with the rest of the communication system.

However, in the same field of invention, Patsiokas (5,285,443) discloses slave stations synchronizing all normal time division duplexing communication between master station as well as CT handsets, col.4, lines 49-56, corresponding to (1); And in figure 2 a slave station comprising transceiver comprising T40/R40 for communicating with master station and TX1/RX1, TX2/RX2 for communicating with CT handsets (see handsets in fig.1), corresponding to (2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Patsiokas's teaching to Thrower's system with the motivation being to provide full-duplex communication between master station and slave stations, and between slave station and CT handsets over different channel thus prevent interference in the communication network.

4. Claims 17, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thrower in view of Patsiokas as applied to claims 10, 18 above, and further in view of Gladden (4,152,647).

Regarding claims 17, 25, Thrower does not explicitly disclose wherein the wireless/mobile/integrated network device is sized to be held by a user.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Gladden (4,152,647) discloses a light-weight, self contained repeater (col.2, lines 13-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to implement Gladden's teaching to Thrower's system to make it portable, with the motivation being to provide extension of the range and versatility of communication systems by the use of small portable size of repeaters between transceivers of limited range and a base station.

5. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thrower in view of Patsiokas as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Decker (5,375,051).

Regarding claim 50, Thrower does not explicitly disclose wherein the integrated circuit comprises is part of a PCMCIA card.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Decker (5,375,051) discloses radio transceiver connected to a laptop PC via a PCMCIA modem, see fig.1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention was made to apply Decker's teaching of PCMCIA modem to Thrower's system to extract energy of media access device to turn on the device with the motivation being to conserve the battery power of the mobile device.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant should submit an argument under the heading "Remarks" pointing out disagreements with the examiner's contentions. Applicant must also discuss the references applied against the claims, explaining how the claims avoid the references or distinguish from them. However, since applicant had amended claimed limitations, thus it is moot and claims are now rejected in view of newly found reference, Patsiokas (5,285,443).

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHUONGCHAU BA NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-3148. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and OFF Every Other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PHUONGCHAU BA NGUYEN/
Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2464